MAY 20, 1775. THE NUMBER 1241.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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TO
ALL THE GOOD PEOPLE OF
VIRGINIA.

WE his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the Council of this colony, deeply impreſſed with the moſt ſincere regard for the proſperity of our country, and the welfare of all its inhabitants, and being deſirous, by our example, and by every means in our power, to preſerve the peace and good order of the community, can no longer forbear to expreſs our abhorrence and deteſtation of that licentious and ungovernable ſpirit that is gone forth, and miſleads the once happy people of this country.

The Council recommend it to all orders of men, to conſider ſeriouſly what will be the probable conſequences of ſuch a conduct as hath been lately purſued, and whether a redreſs of the grievances complained of will not be more likely to be obtained by gentle, mild, and conſtitutional methods, than by ſuch intemperate behaviour, which muſt tend to exaſperate and inflame rather than to reconcile the differences that now unhappily ſubſiſt.

The Council wiſh, upon this occaſion, that all odious diſtinctions may be laid aſide, and that they may be conſidered not as a ſeparate body of men, and having a diſtinct intereſt from the reſt of their countrymen and fellow-ſubjects, but in the light in which they have always regarded themſelves, as the watchful guardians of the rights of the people, as well as of the prerogative of the Crown. They are, moſt of them, natives of this country, they have families, they have property, and they truſt they have integrity too; which are the beſt ſecurities men can give to any ſociety for the faithful diſcharge of their duty.

Let then their exhortations have proper weight and influence among the people; and they plight their faith, that they will join heartily with them in the uſe of ſuch means as ſhall be judged moſt ſalutary and conducive for enforcing obedience to the laws, and ſupporting the conſtitution of their country, under which it has flouriſhed from its infancy, and for obtaining a happy and ſpeedy concluſion to all our troubles.

As his Excellency the Governor hath iſſued his proclamation for the ſpeedy meeting of the General Aſſembly, the Council are happy in finding an opportunity will be given the people of repreſenting their grievances in the manner preſcribed by the conſtitution. *Signed by order of the members of the Council.*

JOHN BLAIR, C. C.

ELEGY.

That ignorance and envy reſtrain, and that letters and candour excite the efforts of virtue.

Romulus et liber pater et cum caſtore pollux,
Poſt ingentia facta, * * *
Ploravere ſuis non reſpondere favorem
Speratum meritis. * * *
Urit enim fulgore ſuo, qui prægravat artes
Infra ſe poſitas. HOR.

BOLD is the hope, by virtuous deeds
To gain an honoured name:
In truth not ill the man ſucceeds,
Who 'ſcapes ſevere-ey'd blame.
Though ſought with zeal thro' toil and woe,
Their praiſe reluctant men beſtow.
In hideous *envy*'s adverſe teſt
The gold of *virtue* ſtrict is tried;
A ſmall allay with it allied,
In *envy*'s eyes will damn the reſt.

The *ſenſualiſt*, his belly full,
And muddled thrice the day,
Can from his ſty, profoundly dull,
Grunt worth's beſt claims away.
In th' obſcene ſtrife of meat and drink
The creature, one wou'd ſwear, *cou'd* think
Worth known, but by compariſon:
T'allow another's----no; that wou'd
Degrade his own groſs turpitude;
He ſcarce knows why, yet he'll own none.

Th' *equeſtrian worthies*, and the tribe
Whoſe ſouls hang on an ace;
Men, words are wanting to deſcribe,
Ideas to diſgrace:
The *T--s* and *M-----ds*, that for gains
The world around would ſell to chains;
Men horrible, while nations grieve,
Who rail and leer; how, how ſhou'd they
To *virtue* her due tribute pay,
Or honour what----they can't **conceive!*

When, as the blazing flaſh at night,
Some mightier merit ſhines,
And *envy*, poiſoned by the ſight,
Sits ſilent, and repines-----
Ah *wherefore*; in unlettered days,
If Phœbus warm no ſongſters lays
To paint th' examples as they paſs?
In vain new ſprings of wealth are ſhewn;
In vain around freſh bleſſings thrown;
In vain by heroes ſtained the graſs?

Unhonoured in unconſcious clay
Our worthy ſires repoſe;
Though wiſe and active in their day,
Oblivion's ſhades encloſe.
With *us*, they to our laws gave birth;
With *being*, they gave being *worth*,
Freedom------and *ſpirit* to ſuſtain:
Yet ah! among thoſe thouſands dead,
Say---in *what* page---*whoſe* virtues, read,
Bid through the heart ſweet tumult reign?

Envy 'gainſt *merit* in the duſt
Her vipers warms no more;
Say why then---thoſe great, good, and juſt,
Muſt endleſs ſhades obſcure?
Becauſe no muſes in their times
To home-born *merit* tun'd their rhymes:
Heaven call'd it *hence*, to *brighter ſpheres*.
Loſt on new *ſons of eaſtern gales*
Tradition told her dubious tales;
And *time* hath bruſhed them from our ears.

But NOW, her fair and vivid light
On crowds of tuneful ſouls
When SCIENCE beams, and eggs their flight;
Her impulſe what controuls?
Invidious of each other grown
Thy votaries, PHOEBUS, they alone
Th' inſpiring rage, O ſhame, reſtrain;
And JEALOUSY with eyes malign
From the bold births of minds divine
Averts the praiſe herſelf would gain.

Thus too to *virtue*'s loſt, alas!
Her beſt and nobleſt ſpur.
Like ancient, modern worth may paſs,
No page a trace prefer.
Ambition ſees, and, without prize,
Her lengthened cares and toil denies;
Inactive grows the ſource of *good:*
Nor ſhou'd our *lions* court their fate,
Their mighty deeds will muſe relate;
Scarce e'en what late AUGUSTA view'd.

FAME held (in the mild arts of peace
While fared DUNMORE) *rough talk*;
That MINGOES, DELAWARES, SHAWANESE,
Had raiſed the red **tomauk*.
The CHIEFTAIN ſtarted, awful frowned----
Say, ſprung his armies from the ground?
Vigour, or *magic*, *weſt* and *north*
Diſplays in arms. Where leads DUNMORE
His *northern* bands, *red nations* cow'r,
And from his mercy date new birth.

But where KONHAWA, clear and cold,
With fair OHIO blends
His mountain rills, our *weſtern* hold
A harſher fate attends----
Deciſive ſouls, ſo dead to fear,
They thanked who told the foes drew near;
Foes great in fray, before whoſe ſight
Proud Britons erſt, their General ſlain
And left behind, had fled amain:
Foes dull to learn *their* ſpeed in flight.

Yet 'tween that glorous well fought ſcene
(By morn, noon, and evening view'd)
And MEMORY's glances, never keen,
His wing ſhall TIME intrude.
OBLIVION's deep encroaching gloom
Shall hover round the HERO's tomb,
And fold his generous ſtruggles o'er:
Th' unſhaken LEADER's cautious care,
Suſtained through all the din of war,
Be wrecked---O wrong!---on *Lethe*'s ſhore.

In half an age the foreſt dreer
Where glides each limpid wave,
No more ſhall *tawny warriour* fear
Or honour th' *ancient brave*.
It's vales in peace ſhall teem with corn,
It's hills fair rural ſeats adorn.
THEN happy, creeping o'er his ground,
My ſons, ſome hoary chief may ſay,
Here erſt theſe eyes viewed bloody fray,
Here *Death* no mean collation found.

And, pointing with his ſtaff, he'll tell
The ſpot where fell the ſpies;

And, O deplor'd! where LEWIS fell.
In whoſe expiring ſighs
Lived accents, ſuch as, in old ROME,
Had honour'd a dictator's doom.
Cloſe worthy of a life, parade
In which was none, ſave of whate'er
Superior talents Heaven deigns here,
Whence heroes are adored, obey'd.

Why mourn'd a SAGE his brother's fall?
His country call'd; he died:
Had his loved CHARLES refuſed *her* call,
How lowered had been his pride!
Nor reſt untold---how---tho' unjuſt
To FIELDS; for *her* FIELDS preſſed the duſt:
At FLEMING twice how *death* his dart
Shook fierce, then, all relenting, ſtrode
In fight where firm M'CLANAHAN glow'd,
Mourn'd that fate urged, and pierced that heart.

See there he lies by MURRAY's ſide,
FROGG's turf beyond appears,
And CUNDIFF's, whoſe nine children tried
To ſooth their mother's tears.
There WILSON, ALLEN, BRACKEN lie,
WARD, STEEL, and *more*, whoſe hearts beat high;
But o'er whoſe names OBLIVION deep
The ſable veil, he whilom ſpread
O'er crowds on MO'NGAHELA dead,
Hath thrown: In maſs the warriours ſleep.

Sleep ſweeter far (he'll ſay) was theirs
Than ſome unhappy found,
Afar from tender female cares,
In half their limbs---a wound.
Ah! who can well expreſs, my ſons,
Their tortures dire, or count their groans!
Could the ſtern warriours rough goodwill,
Tho' *TERRY and DICKENSON were there,
Yield in a cot that balm to care,
The *ſoft-eyed ſpouſe* and *home* inſtil?

Here pauſing---all in mental ſtrife---
He BEAUFORD paints anew,
And ROUTLEDGE, gliding out of life,
And hears their laſt *adieu*.
Their ſhadowy forms float o'er his eyes---
His aged boſom heaves with ſighs.
The ſprightly ſcenes extinct fore'er,
In vigour with the BRAVE he ſhared,
Are with their laſt great hour compared;
And in his eye ſtarts the big tear.

The grief of thoſe, thro' every houſe,
Whom moſt they loved ſucceed:
Her's wrings his ſoul, with her GREAT SPOUSE,
Who ſaw three brothers bleed;
Nor lived to weep! ——————
—————— A hand of ſnow
Graſps his torn heart: He burſts in woe.
The cruel retroſpect to chace
He turns him off; while ſtill to hear
His ſadly wiſtful ſons appear,
And view his drooping, homeward pace.

Yet---preſs---*at large*---the tale ſevere,
Sweet youths, and far diffuſe.
The name, which life hath bought, coſts dear;
May theirs the ſlain ne'er loſe.
Ye GREATLY BRAVE, who ſtill ſurvive,
In wealth and glory may you thrive:
And may (by thoſe, who warm with pride,
Whene'er their country grows in fame)
The tribute of well-earned acclaim,
And *all your due* be ne'er denied.

Methinks I ſee your hardy bands
In nobler ſtrife engage
T' expel baſe ſlavery from our lands
And all your valour rage.
Deſpotic in our climes to reign
The obdurate * * hopes in vain,
When ſpirits, dangers but exalt,
Determined front his tools, prepared
The BIRTHRIGHT OF OUR SONS to guard,
And bid his hell-ſpawned projects HALT.

Then, then ſhall envy's ſnaky creſt
On MERIT hiſs no more,
But coiling round her own fell breaſt,
In it black venom pour.
Then *calumny* ſhall bite her tongue,
And, ſocial grown, the ſons of ſong
Sublime the martial deeds recount:
Each ear ſhall catch the ſtrains admired,
Thoſe ſtrains by every muſe inſpired;
Your fame---earth, ocean, time ſurmount.

D. C.

* *As in the preceding ſtanza the author had no view to a liberal enjoyment, but only to a flagrant abuſe of the gifts of fortune; ſo in this he is far from any reflection upon men of honour, who race, or play for amuſement. His ſatire is merely pointed againſt brutes, ſharpers, and traitors. He wiſhes it ſtill more ſevere.*

* *Such is the Indian name, and ſo written by Captain Smith.*

* *The care taken by the heroic Miniſter Terry, and by Captain Dickenſon, for the relief of the wounded, deſerves eternal commendation. Captain Dickenſon, according to the conſtant tenour of his fortune, was himſelf wounded.*

SPEECHES *of Lord* NORTH *and Governor* POWNALL *in the* DEBATES *on Lord* NORTH*'s motion of* February 20.

SIR CHARLES WHITWORTH IN THE CHAIR.

LORD NORTH.

HIS Lordſhip remarked, that the addreſs, both as it was propoſed, and in the ſenſe in which it was underſtood when agreed to, meant to hold out to the Americans, that on the matter of taxation, although the Parliament of Great Britain could never give up the rights, although it muſt always maintain the doctrine that every part of the empire muſt be bound to bear its ſhare of ſervice and burthen in the common defence; yet as to the matter of that right, and with reſpect to the mode of the contribution, if the end could be obtained, and if the Americans would propoſe any means, and give aſſurance of the proſecution of thoſe means by which they ſhould contribute their ſhare to the common defence; he had ſaid, he did not apprehend Parliament would heſitate a moment to ſuſpend the exerciſe of that right; but would concede to the Americans, raiſing their ſhare of the contribution by themſelves. This was the direct and avowed ſenſe, in which the reſolution for the addreſs was moved. I publicly, ſaid his Lordſhip, gave my opinion, and very explicitly ſaid, that if the Americans would propoſe to Parliament, any mode by which they would engage themſelves to raiſe, in their own way, and by their own grants, their ſhare of contribution to their common defence, the quarrel on the ſubject of taxation was at an end.

As nearly as I can recollect, theſe were my very words, but theſe Sir, were the words only of a private member of Parliament; they were but opinion given in debate. The words contained in the addreſs ſeem to many Gentlemen to require this comment, this explanation, by Parliament itſelf, in ſome clear, explicit and definitive opinion. That if the promiſe of indulgence on this point of taxation means really to hold out the grounds of peace, we ought to explain on what terms we will accede to it, and what the propoſitions are, which we are willing to accept. To be explicit then as to my own opinion, I muſt ſay, that if the diſpute in which the Americans have engaged goes to the whole of our authority, we can enter into no negotiation, we can meet no compromiſe. If it be only as to the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of our right, or as to the mode of laying and raiſing taxes for a contribution towards the common defence, he thought it would be juſt, it would be wiſe to meet any fair propoſition, which may come in an authentic way from any province or colony: And on this ground it was, that he would propoſe to the committee the reſolution which he then read, as follows:

That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, or General Court of his Majeſty's provinces, or colonies, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion according to their reſpective conditions, circumſtances, and ſituations, for contributing their proportion to the common defence; ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authorities of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament; and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty in Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to levy any duties, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the nett produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch province, colony, or plantation reſpectively.

This reſolution, he added, marked the ground on which negotiation might take place. It was explicit, and defined the terms, and ſpecified the perſons from whom the propoſals muſt come, and to whom they muſt be made. It pointed out the end and purpoſe for which the contributions are to be given, and *the perſons from whom the grant of them is to originate*. It takes away every ground of ſuſpicion as to the appropriation of the revenue when raiſed, to purpoſes for which the Americans never would grant it. And from the nature of it is ſeen, that it muſt be concluſive ſo long as the Americans obſerve the agreement. But many objections from various quarters, and on different grounds, will be made to it. If there be any perſons who think we ought to make no advances towards accommodation, becauſe they underſtand ſuch to be conceſſions which we ought not to make, if there are any who may think the terms which this reſolution holds out are diſadvantageous, I would not wiſh them to agree to it. But they will give me leave (who think, that even were we to impoſe terms in the hour of victory itſelf, this propoſition would be a good, would be a juſt one) to propoſe it now, before any blood is ſhed. Some Gentlemen may aſk the queſtion --- will you treat with rebels? I am not treating with rebels. It has never been yet ſaid, that all the Americans are rebels, or that all the colonies are in rebellion. It cannot, I hope, be ſaid. There is certainly in the province of Maſſachuſetts a rebellion. But Sir, could I open a door even to rebels to return to their duty, I ſhould be happy. The ſpecific rebellion of the Maſſachuſetts is, that the people of the province reject and oppoſe with force of arms, the government, as eſtabliſhed by the King and Parliament. The moment that they acknowledge that government, and meet in aſſembly to act under it, the rebellion is at an end. The propoſitions contained in the reſolution, form an expreſs declaration, and not begin a negotiation.

Others perhaps will ſay, it is proper that Parliament ſhould bind itſelf. I anſwer, that whenever Parliament confirms an agreement, it always does bind itſelf.

Others will look to the effect; and aſk what conſequences do you expect from this? Will you in the mean time ſuſpend your operations of force? Certainly not. The putting ourſelves off our guard, is certainly not the way to treat on ſafe grounds or with effect. The ground, he obſerved, on which we ſtood at preſent, is in all human probability ſuch as will enable us to enforce, what we have a right to demand, and is therefore the moſt likely to claim attention, and to produce that effect by peace, which we are otherwiſe in a ſituation to procure by force of arms. Whether the Americans will accede to this or not, muſt depend on various circumſtances that cannot be foreſeen. If their outward pretenſions be the real principles of the oppoſition which they have made, they muſt, conſiſtent with thoſe principles, agree to this propoſition. If they do not meet us on this ground, it will evince that they have other views, and are actuated by other motives. It will have been wiſe, it will have been juſt, it will have been humane, that we have held out the terms of peace. If they reject it, their blood muſt be upon their own heads; but I have better hopes. There are people, and I hope whole colonies, that wiſh for peace; and by theſe means, I hope they will find their way to it.

Gov. Pownal. Sir, when in the laſt ſeſſion of the laſt Parliament, I marked to the Houſe that the circumſtances of the American affairs were brought to a criſis, and that *that* criſis was actually in event, wherein all opinion as to the modes of policy muſt be uſeleſs and at an end, and that your future deliberation would be only employed on meaſures of force, I took my leave of debate on this ſubject; I had impoſed on myſelf a determined ſilence, and ſince I have had the honour of a ſeat in this Parliament, have adhered invariably to that reſolution.

I have been always an advocate for the colonies, and the Britiſh ſubjects in America. I have always defended their rights, where I thought any infraction was made on them. Where they have got into diſputes on points where I could not think they were right, I have endeavoured to excuſe or extenuate their fault: Where I could not do that, I have yet at all times endeavoured to alleviate the reſentment which may have been raiſed in this country againſt them. It would not therefore be ſuitable to the conduct which I have held, nor could I feel it proper for me to become their accuſer and their perſecutor, as ſome Governors have done; much leſs could I ever bring myſelf to calumniate them.

I had early opportunity of ſeeing the commencement of this buſineſs. I was at the Congreſs held at Albany in the year 1754. I had the means of then knowing the real opinions of ſome of the firſt men of buſineſs and ability in that country. I ſaw that a criſis of this nature was then taking its riſe. I have in the courſe of my employment in that country ſeen the progreſſive advance of it: The whole ſcope therefore of my conduct whilſt I was employed, and of every opinion which I have given, whenever I have been liſtened to, has been to adviſe ſuch *modes of policy*, as might prevent matters coming to the point at which they are now arrived: But when I ſaw that ſuch advice neither in this country nor in America was liſtened to; that matters were actually come to *force*, and all modes of policy ceaſed to have effect, and were at an end. I would not become an adviſer of *meaſures of force*, nor ever have been adviſed with in them. Yet taking up the matter on the ground whereon it now ſtands, without conſideration of that influence either of perſons or things that have cauſed this effect; without looking into the conduct of various ſets of men, and various miniſters, with whom I never had any connection, and with whom I never ſhall form any; having ſtood and being determined to remain unconnected with all parties; ſpeaking my own private ſentiments, looking to things and not to men, I act from my own principles. On this ground, having by my publications, pledged myſelf to the public, I wiſh to be tried and judged by thoſe principles, and I challenge any one to ſay, that I have ever varied either in my principles or in my conduct. Taking then the matter on the ground whereon it now ſtands; when I ſee that the Americans are actually reſiſting that government which is derived from the Crown and by the authority of Parliament; when I ſee them oppoſing rights which they always acknowledged, and for aſſerting which, I could produce the beſt authority (I mean their own authority, as expreſſed by one of their ableſt agents) when I ſee them arming and arraying themſeves, and carrying this oppoſition into force by arms; ſeeing the queſtion brought to an iſſue, not on a point of right but a trial of power: I cannot but ſay, that it is become neceſſary that this country ſhould arm alſo. It is become neceſſary that this government ſhould oppoſe its force to force; when that force is to be employed only in maintaining the laws and conſtitution of the empire. Theſe, Sir, are my reaſons for acquieſcing (though I have neither adviſed, nor been adviſed with) in meaſures of force. The Americans themſelves have rendered them *neceſſary*: But, Sir, another reaſon which has weighed with me, as to the *mode* of thoſe meaſures, is, that it is founded in precedents, the authority of which I am ſure Gentlemen that may at preſent diſapprove them, will not reject. I refer myſelf to the Parliament that ſat after the execution of Charles I. when the government was formed into a republic; a Parliament that perfectly underſtood the diſtinction between that reſiſtance which is juſtifiable, and that which is rebellion. The colonies affecting to be the ſubjects of the King only, and not ſubordinate to the ſtate, revolted from the government of the ſtate, denied the authority of Parliament, and ſat up a government of their own, independent of that ſtate and Parliament. The caſe is not very different from what has been affected to be ſtated in the preſent ſituation of things. See then what was the method taken by that Parliament: They made a law totally to prohibit from trade Virginia, Barbados, and the reſt of the colonies which were under that revolt; and as it is a precedent which has weighed with me for acquieſcing in the propoſition of bringing in a bill to reſtrain the colonies of New England from trade, other than to England, and from fiſhing, until they acknowledged the authority of Parliament; and as it contains not only a prohibitory, but a declaratory law of the right of Parliament, I will beg leave to read it: But although I have acquieſced in thoſe meaſures, my eye has always looked to peace, nor have my endeavours ever ceaſed to labour for it, and I ſeize this firſt moment, in which I cannot but hope I ſee ſome dawn of peace, to ſpeak to it for this once more. At preſent matters are come to the laſt extremity. This country and America are in the ſituation of open and declared war; they are on the very point of ſtriking the blow which muſt be the beginning of ſhedding of blood. When two independent nations are in that ſituation, they generally, amidſt their friends and allies, can find ſome common mediator, that may at leaſt bring them to ſome terms of conference, ſome mode of explanation, that may avert the war that is ready to commence; but where can that mediator be found that can ſtand forward between the ſubjects and the government of a country? Who can have ſufficient authority to interpoſe in ſuch a caſe, to prevent the fatal conſequences? If the country Gentlemen, the landed ſtaple intereſt of this country, that have never taken any ſhare in this buſineſs, as a party, will not on this occaſion ſtand forth, there can be no ſuch mediator. They alone are in that predicament which will enable them (and it becomes their actual duty) to ſtand forth on this occaſion. It is their intereſt alſo, as well as their duty; for it is their intereſt that is principally at ſtake; and I do feel myſelf, I own, extremely happy to ſee that the noble Lord who has laid the propoſition on your table, although as a Miniſter, it is his duty to ſupport the authority of this country, and carry on ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty, by the advice of Parliament, has thought fit to adopt; yet, Sir, I do think it is humane, it is nobly ſpirited in him, as a private member of Parliament, as one of that candid body, which will, I hope, join him to ſtand forth as the mediator upon this occaſion, holding out ſuch terms as may prevent a people from being driven to deſperation; and may open a door to reconciliation, upon ſuch terms as ſhall eſtabliſh the authority of this country, and give ſecurity to the rights and liberty of America. And I own I feel extremely happy to find that they are ſuch terms as a wiſe and honeſt man might offer, even if the ſucceſs of war had put into your hands the right of enforcing every thing that you claim; for even if we go to war, this buſineſs muſt finally end in negotiation; and I wiſh the committee would attend to what I am going to ſay (for I know it to be true) that the country of *America muſt, for the future, be governed under regulations and forms, and a conſtitution that muſt be ſettled by compact*. The relation between the two countries muſt, in its future proceſs, ſtand upon the compact, or this country muſt hold its dominion in the colonies *by the tenure of a war*, that will coſt more than they are worth, and finally ruin both. In whatever inſtance you come to regulate their trade, you will always find yourſelf involved in diſputes, and muſt have a never-failing ſource of quarrel between this country and that, until the regulations and reſtrictions under which the whole of the American trade is to be carried on for the future, are ſettled by compact. If you mean to have peace for the future, this muſt be done. If you mean to retain that ſuperintending controuling power of government which you have over the colonies, ſo as that it may act with effect, and yet retain them as ſubjects adminiſtered under government, and not ſubjected by force of arms, even their conſtitutions muſt for the future be ſettled by compact; their charters, which the King grants them, are not, and cannot be, conſidered as ſuch compact; for if it was, the King making terms with any parts of his dominions, might diſmember the empire, and ſet all the various parts of it together at variance and in war. Such compact therefore, temporary as it muſt be in its nature, muſt be under the ſuperviſion and ſupreme controul of Parliament. Parliament moſt neceſſarily have a right to interfere, and I think ſhould ſo far interfere, as to examine, to ſettle, and to give the ſeveral colonies *once for all*, ſuch a conſtitution as is fit for ſuch dependent communities within the empire; by ſettling with them and for them, ſuch articles, terms, and conditions, as may be confirmed by act of Parliament, in like manner as was done in the union of the two parts of the preſent kingdom, which articles, when once confirmed by Parliament, cannot, according to the law of nations, of juſtice and policy, be altered without the conſent of the parties; until the colonies, holding their governments under the terms of dependency on the empire, ſhall break thoſe conditions, or endeavour to emancipate themſelves from them.

On the point of taxation this reſolution goes to every thing that can or ought to be propoſed; and is, if rightly underſtood, and accepted as it ought to be, a fair and juſt preliminary that muſt lead to peace. Although thoſe ſpirits in America which are irritated, and in their reſentments look to men rather than things, may be indiſpoſed to receive any terms whatever, and willing to hazard all, rather than treat with men againſt whom thoſe reſentments are raiſed; and although thoſe that take up this matter here, only as a meaſure of oppoſition, may endeavour to ridicule and obſtruct every good effect which it might have; yet thoſe men of weight and property, both here and in America, who have a real intereſt at ſtake, and not pledged to any party, but act from principle, muſt and will ſee, that the line of this propoſiton will lead finally to ſuch ſettlement, in which alone their intereſt can be effectually ſecured, and the ſafety of both countries be firmly and permanently eſtabliſhed.

If the committee will indulge me with their further patience for a moment, I will proceed to make one or two very ſhort remarks on the tenor of the reſolution itſelf. The reſolution ſays, and ſays properly, that no propoſition can be received by this country, but what comes from the General Court or Aſſembly of the reſpective provinces; that is the only authority, moſt undoubtedly, that this country can acknowledge and treat with, that is the only body that can have any authentic power to make any propoſitions; and although I know that thoſe propoſitions cannot be any way regularly communicated to any Congreſs or meeting of all the provinces; that no propoſitions coming from any ſuch Congreſs or meeting, could have authority to pledge or engage the provinces in any propoſitions that may be made; yet as I do apprehend that no General Court, or Aſſembly of any province, will liſten to any matter that ſhall be propoſed to them on this ſubject, or make any propoſition hereupon; but as they take the tone from the opinion of that General Congreſs which they have of late accuſtomed themſelves to meet in, I ſhould hope that ſome how or other the propoſition of this reſolution may find their way to ſuch Congreſs, ſo as to become a matter of their attention.

The next obſervation which I ſhall make is, that by the terms of this reſolution, whatever contributions are agreed and ſettled as to be raiſed by the colonies, are to be raiſed *under the appropriation of the common defence*. This condition, Sir, is wiſely grounded and decided; for it will remove every idea of appropriating it to a matter which the colonies moſt fear; it will avoid every ſuſpicion of a miſapplication to purpoſes for which it never was meant to be raiſed.

An honourable Gentleman in a late debate, though he took up the idea in oppoſition, certainly was the firſt and the only one in that line of debate who hit upon the real object of the diſpute between this country and America. He very ably ſtated that the reaſon why the colonies objected to the laying taxes for the purpoſe of a revenue in America, was that ſuch revenue in the hands of Government took out of the hands of the people that were to be governed, that controul which every Engliſhman thinks he ought to have over that government to which his rights and intereſts are intruſted. The mode of appropriation ſpecified in this reſolution takes away even the ground of that oppoſition; for although Parliament is to have the diſpoſal and expenditure of the revenue, yet as the ſettlement propoſes that the colonies ſhall by a particular revenue, make proviſion for the eſtabliſhment of their own government, and ſpecifies that the general revenue which ſhall be raiſed is for the common defence; no part of this money ſo raiſed can be applied by Parliament ſo as to deſtroy that controul which they ſo much contend for. The miſapplication of that 4½ *per cent.* which was raiſed for the public ſervice and common defence, to purpoſes totally foreign and alien to that end, has ever left in the minds of the coloniſts a ſuſpicion which has ſtood in the way of all propoſitions made for raiſing any general revenue: But this reſolution totally removes every ground of ſuch ſuſpicion and leads to matters worthy of the attention of thoſe who may have the carrying it into execution.

Upon theſe grounds it is, Sir, that although the propoſitions contained in this reſolution may not come into direct negotiation; and although they do not contain all that I do ſuppoſe negotiation will lead to, yet containing all that it is poſſible could be propoſed in the preſent ſtate of the buſineſs, I do believe that they will finally open the way to reconciliation and peace, and as ſuch I have given my ſupport, and do give my moſt hearty conſent to them.

The ACT *of* PARLIAMENT *for reſtraining the trade of all the colonies except Nantucket, Nova Scotia, St. Lawrence, New York, North Carolina, and Georgia.*

WHEREAS by an act made in the 12th year of the reign of King Charles II. entitled "An act for the encouraging and increaſing of ſhipping and navigation," and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament, which are now in force, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities, in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any Britiſh plantation, being the growth, product, or manufacture thereof, bond ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of 1000l. if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than 100 tons, and of the ſum of 2000l. if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought, by ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to ſome other Britiſh plantation, or to ſome port in Great Britain.

And whereas, by ſeveral other acts of Parliament, which are now in force, no commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Europe (except ſalt for the fiſheries, wines of the Madeiras, and Azores and Weſtern Iſlands, and victual and linen cloth from Ireland, under the reſtrictions in ſuch acts particularly mentioned) can be imported into any plantation, colony, territory, or place, belonging to his Majeſty, in Aſia, Africa, or America, but what ſhall be *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence.

And whereas, during the continuance of the combinations and diſorders which at this time prevail within the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to the obſtruction of the commerce of theſe kingdoms, and other his Majeſty's dominions, and in breach and violation of the laws of this realm, it is highly unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade, and the ſame benefits and advantages to which his Majeſty's faithful and obedient ſubjects are entitled:

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of July, 1775, and during the continuance of this act, no goods, wares, or merchandize, which are particularly enumerated in and by the ſaid act made in the 12th year of King Charles II. or any other act, being the growth, product, or manufacture, of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, in North America, or any or either of them, are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great Britain, or any ſuch enumerated goods, wares, or merchandize, which that at any time, or times, have been imported or brought into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them, ſhall be ſhipped, carried, conveyed, or tranſported, from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, other than to Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to be laid on ſhore there; and that no other goods, wares, or merchandiſes whatſoever, of the growth, product, or manufacture, of the colonies herein before mentioned, or

which ſhall at any time, or times, have been imported or brought into the ſame, ſhall, from and after the ſaid firſt day of July, and during the continuance of this act, be ſhipped, carried, conveyed, or tranſported, from any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, to any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, except to the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or to ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, to be laid on ſhore there; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of July, before any ſhip or veſſel ſhall have or take on board any goods as aforeſaid, in any or either of the colonies before mentioned, ſufficient bond, with one ſurety, beſides the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be given to the Collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port or place where ſuch goods are intended to be laden or taken on baard, in the penalty of 1000l. if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than 100 tons, and of the ſum of 2000l. if the ſhip ſhall be of that or any greater burthen, with condition that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any other land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, except ſome port or place within the kingdom of Great Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh plantations in the Weſt Indies; and that all other goods, wares, or merchandiſes, ſo intended to be laden as aforeſaid, ſhall not be landed or put on ſhore at or upon any land, iſland, territory, dominion, port, or place whatſoever, other than and except ſome port or place within the kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands of the Weſt Indies; and with further condition, to bring a certificate, in diſcharge thereof, within 18 months from the date of ſuch bond, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in Great Britain or Ireland reſpectively, and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for or landed in any of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies; which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of office of the Collector and Comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; or ſuch bond, or bonds, ſhall and may be diſcharged, by proof, upon oath made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that where any ſuch bond, or bonds, ſhall be given as aforeſaid, in purſuance of this act, the collector or other principal officer of the cuſtoms to whom ſuch bond, or bonds, ſhall have been given, ſhall deliver, under his hand and ſeal of office, without fee or reward, to the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel taking in ſuch goods, for the ſecuring of her navigation, a certificate that ſuch bond, or bonds, hath or have been given, expreſſing therein the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the port or place for which they were entered; and if any ſuch goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in any of the colonies in this act before mentioned, before ſuch bond, or bonds, ſhall be given, or ſhall be found on board any ſhip or veſſel, without the certificate herein before directed, that ſuch bond or bonds hath or have been given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, with her guns, ammunition, tackle, apparel, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited. And if any goods ſo laden as aforeſaid ſhall be landed or diſcharged at any port or place contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, over and above the penalty of the bond, or bonds, the ſhipper and owner of ſuch goods, and the maſter or perſon taking charge of the veſſel on board which they were laden, ſhall reſpectively forfeit the full value of the goods ſo landed or diſcharged, to be eſtimated according to the higheſt price or value which ſort of goods bear in the colony where, and at the time when, they were ſhipped and laden; which ſhip and goods may be ſeized and proſecuted, or the value of ſuch goods proſecuted for, by any Admiral, chief commander, or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or by any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, in the manner herein after directed.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the firſt day of September 1775, and during the continuance of this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities whatſoever (except horſes, victual, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, imported directly from thence) ſhall be imported into any of the ſaid colonies herein before reſpectively mentioned, upon any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods ſhall be, *bona fide*, and without fraud, laden and ſhipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, and of the ſhip or veſſel on board which ſuch goods ſhall be laden; and it ſhall be lawful for any Admiral, chief commander, or commiſſioned officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or any officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to ſeize any ſhip or veſſel arriving at any of the ſaid colonies before mentioned, or which ſhall be diſcovered within two leagues of any ſhore thereof, having ſuch goods on board, and goods laden thereon (except as before excepted) for which the maſter, or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall not produce a cocket or clearance, from the collector or proper officer of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, certifying that the ſaid goods were laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel in ſome port of Great Britain; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the cantrary, notwithſtanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit the exportation or carrying out from any of the colonies before mentioned, or the importation into the ſame, of any goods or commodities whatſoever, for the victualling or providing any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, or other ſhips or veſſels in his Majeſty's ſervice, or for his Majeſty's forces, forts, or garriſons, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. *And provided alſo,* that nothing herein contained, ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend, to hinder or reſtrain the lawful importation into any or either of the ſaid colonies herein before mentioned, from any of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, of any ſuch goods or commodities, being the growth or produce thereof, as may now by law be imported from thence into the ſaid colonies, or any or either of them. And whereas it is the intent and meaning of this act, that the ſeveral prohibitions and reſtraints, herein before enacted, ſhould be diſcontinued and ceaſe ſo ſoon as the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſaid colonies, *Be it enacted therefore, by the authority aforeſaid,* that whenever it ſhall be made appear, to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty's Governor or commander in chief, and the majority of the Council, of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored within the ſaid colonies, or either of them, that the trade and commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects may be carried on without interruption within the ſame, and that goods, wares, and merchandiſe, have been freely imported into the ſaid colonies, or either of them, from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, and expoſed to ſale without any leſt, hinderance, or moleſtation, from or by reaſon of any unlawful combinations to prevent or obſtruct the ſame; and that goods, wares, and merchandiſe, have, in like manner, been exported from the ſaid colonies, or either of them reſpectively, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt Indies, for and during the term of one kalendar month preceding; that then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor or commander in chief, with the advice of the Council of ſuch colonies reſpectively, by proclamation, under the ſeal of ſuch reſpective colony, to notify the ſame to the ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, and all others; and after ſuch proclamation, this act, with reſpect to ſuch colony within which ſuch proclamation or proclamations have been iſſued as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſcontinued and ceaſe (except as herein provided) and all officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and all other perſons having charge of the execution of this act, having received due notice of ſuch proclamation, are hereby directed and required to yield and pay obedience to ſuch proclamation, and to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, in admitting to entry, clearing and diſcharging all ſhips and veſſels, and all goods, wares, and merchandiſe, into and out of ſuch reſpective colony, in like manner as if this act had never been made, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. *Provided nevertheleſs, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, by the authority aforeſaid,* that ſuch proclamation ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to ſuſpend any proceedings upon any ſeizure which ſhall have been made, or any proſecution which ſhall have been commenced for any penalty or forfeiture inflicted by this act before the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation, or proclamations.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall give or grant any falſe certificate, cocket, or clearance, for any of the purpoſes required or directed by this act, ſuch perſon, or perſons, ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500l. and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in any office whatſoever; and if any perſon, or perſons, ſhall counterfeit, eraſe, alter, or falſify any certificate, cocket, or clearance, required or directed by this act, or ſhall knowingly or willingly make uſe of any falſe certificate, cocket, or clearance, or of any certificate, cocket, or clearance, ſo counterfeited, eraſed, or falſified, ſuch perſon, or perſons, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of 500l. and ſuch certificate, cocket, or clearance, ſhall be invalid, and of no effect.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſeveral forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by any act or acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for, or recovered, divided, paid, or applied, by two ſeveral acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled *An act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an act paſſed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George* II. *entitled An act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America, for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations, for explaining an act made in the 25th year of the reign of King Charles* II. *entitled An act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, and for the better ſecuring the plantation trade, for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great Britain,* and the other paſſed in the 8th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled *An act for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America.*

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced againſt any perſon, or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this act of Parliament, the defendant, or defendants, in ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance of and by the authority of this act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant, or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the defendant, or defendats, ſhall have appeared, or if judgment ſhall be given upon any verdict or demurrer againſt the plaintiff, the defendant, or defendants, ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame as defendants have in other caſes at law.

NEW YORK, *May* 8.

SATURDAY Evening laſt arrived here from the Eaſtward, on their Way for Philadelphia, to attend the Continental Congreſs, the Hon. John Hancock, and Thomas Cuſhing, Eſqrs. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſqrs. Delegates for the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, and Roger Sherman, Eſqrs. and Silas Deans, Eſq; Delegates for the Colony of Connecticut: They were met a few Miles out of Town by a great Number of the principal Gentlemen of this Place, in Carriages and on Horſeback, and eſcorted into the City by near a Thouſand Men under Arms; the Roads were lined with greater Numbers of People than were ever known on any Occaſion before. Their Arrival was anounced by the ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of Joy: They have double Centries placed at the Doors of their Lodging.

The 7th of April Capt. Young ſpoke with Capt. M'Illvaine in latitude 49:39, longitude 15:51, from Cork for Philadelphia, who informed him, that when he ſailed from that port, 22 ſhips were then taking on board ſeveral regiments of foot and one of horſe, for Boſton; and on the 12th following, Capt. Young fell in with, in latitude 45:39, longitude 35:23, with ſix ſhips and a brig, from Plymouth, bound to Boſton with troops.

Laſt Sunday week a number of provincial troops arrived in this city from the weſtern parts of connecticut; alſo on Monday a detachment of the cavalry of that province.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 5.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated May* 1.

"THIS morning a veſſel arrived here from Boſton, by whom we have the following account of the unhappy affair which happened there:——On Wedneſday morning (the 19th ult.) the grenadiers and light infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith of the 10th regiment, were ordered to Concord to deſtroy the magazine there, which they effected. When they arrived within three or four miles of that place, a body of the provincials was drawn up in the road; Major Pitcairn, who commanded the advanced guard, deſired they would give room for the King's troops to paſs; they refuſed, and kept their ſtation. The Major preſſed on, the provincials obſerving their motions, quitted the road, took poſt behind a hedge or fence, and fired on the detachment, killed one man, and wounded another; on which the troops returned the fire, and killed 8 of the provincials. The alarm was then given, the country was ſoon in arms, and came down in great bodies. This detachment was ſoon ſupported by the firſt brigade, commanded by Lord Percy, which was ordered out on purpoſe; the fire became general, and the ſkirmiſh continued till evening, when the King's troops made good their retreat, but would have been in a very diſagreeable ſituation, had not the ſecond brigade come up; for they had expended all their ammunition but two rounds of cartridges. On the ſide of the regulars, officers killed, 1 (Lieutenant Knight) wounded 14, two of whom dangerouſly: Privates killed and miſſing 62; wounded, 21 of the 4th regiment; 16 of the 5th; 12 of the 10th; 3 of the 18th; 23 of the 23d; 11 of the 38th; 13 of the 43d; 3 of the 47th; 3 of the 59th. Total wounded 105, only 12 dangerouſly. The provincials loſt about half that number."

May 8. On Friday evening arrived here Capt. Oſborne, from London, in whom came paſſenger the worthy Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Agent for Maſſachuſetts Bay and this province.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 20.

The following account of an attack upon a body of the King's troops, by a number of people of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, *on the* 19th *of* April, *has juſt been received from General* Gage *by his Excellency the Governor.*

"GENERAL Gage having received intelligence that a conſiderable magazine of military ſtores was forming at Concord, for an army which was to aſſemble there in order to act againſt his Majeſty and his government, thought proper to order the grenadiers and light companies of the regiments at Boſton, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith of the 10th regiment, to march to the town of Concord, and to deſtroy all the military ſtores they might find there. Purſuant to theſe orders, Lieutenant Colonel Smith croſſed, about 10 o'clock at night, from the Common to the oppoſite ſide, and began his march towards Concord, having firſt given ſtrict charge to all his officers that they ſhould on no account ſuffer any of their men to fire upon any inhabitants, unleſs they were firſt attacked by them. The advanced guard, conſiſting of ſix companies of light infantry, under Major Pitcairn, had proceeded to within two miles of Lexington, when they received intelligence that 500 men were drawn together, and ſeemed determined to oppoſe the troops; at the ſame time many ſignal guns were fired from different places, bells were ſet ringing, and the country every where alarmed. As the party under Major Pitcairn advanced towards Lexington, a man preſented his piece at the officer in the front, but it flaſhed in the pan; and when the party reached the end of the village, they diſcovered about 200 men under arms, and drawn up on a green, who waited till the troops came within about 100 yards of them, and then filed off to their right, and poſted themſelves behind ſome ſtone walls; upon which the ſoldiers ran up towards them, and Major Pitcairn called out to them not to fire, but to ſurround and diſarm them; but the others having got over the walls, fired from behind them four or five ſhot at the troops, which wounded a man of the 10th regiment, and the Major's horſe in two places; at the ſame time ſeveral ſhot were fired from a meeting-houſe adjoining: Upon this, without any order or regularity, the ſoldiers began a ſcattered fire, and killed ſeveral of the country people, but they were ſoon ſtopped by their officers.

"Colonel Smith ſoon came up with the reſt of the detachment, and they proceeded together to Concord, where they arrived about 9 at night; and while he was putting his orders into execution, in deſtroying the magazine which was found there, he detached a party of ſix companies of light infantry to ſecure a bridge at ſome little diſtance from the town, and to deſtroy ſome ammunition which they were informed were in ſeveral houſes thereabouts. This detachment was commanded by Capt. Parſons, of the 10th regiment, who, leaving three companies at the bridge, with the remainder went in ſearch of, and deſtroyed, a quantity of powder, ball, and cannon wheels, which he found. In the mean time a great number of the country people aſſembled about this party, and fired upon the three companies poſted at the bridge, killed three men, wounded four officers, one ſerjeant, and four private. The troops returned the fire, and retreated towards their main body at Concord, and were ſoon followed by Capt. Parſons, and the other three companies, who, in paſſing over the bridge, found three ſoldiers lying on the ground, one of whom had been ſcalped, his head much mangled, and his ears cut off, though not quite dead.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith being joined by this party, and having completed the buſineſs which had been the object of this deſign, quitted Concord, on his return to Boſton; but as ſoon as he had got without the place he found himſelf attacked on all ſides from the walls, houſes, barns, trees, and every place that afforded cover, and a heavy fire continued upon the troops until they were met by Lord Percy with his brigade, and two field pieces, upon the firing of which the country people concealed themſelves, and ceaſed; but as ſoon as the troops put themſelves in march, they were again attacked as before, and without intermiſſion, till the troops reached Charleſtown, from whence they were ferried over to Boſton.

"The troops made ſeveral halts and returned the fire of the country people, who, however, kept themſelves entirely covered and concealed, and did not make the leaſt attempt to ſhew themſelves, or venture a cloſe engagement. The troops loſt fifty men killed, and many more are wounded; the loſs ſuſtained by the others is not known; ſome accounts make it very conſiderable, others little or nothing."

On the 1ſt inſtant the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania met, according to adjournment, when the Governor ſent a meſſage to the Houſe, and ordered the Secretary to lay before them Lord North's plan of a reconciliation reſolved upon in the Houſe of Commons on the 20th of February laſt. The following is an extract from the Aſſembly's anſwer to his Excellency's meſſage: "Having weighed and conſidered this plan with the temper, calmneſs, and deliberation that the importance of the ſubject, and the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, demand, we are ſincerely ſorry that *we* cannot think the terms pointed out afford a juſt and reaſonable ground for a final accommodation between Great Britain and the colonies."

The Mercury, Conkie, is arrived at Norfolk, from London.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *April* 20. This day the freeholders of this county met at the courthouſe, to chooſe Delegates, agreeable to the recommendation of the late Convention, for one year, when GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD and MANN PAGE, jun. Eſquires, were unanimouſly elected.

By his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* VIRGINIA, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, *to wit,*

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the firſt *Thurſday* in *September* next, but it is judged expedient and neceſſary that they ſhould be ſooner convened: I have therefore thought proper, by this Proclamation, in his Majeſty's Name, to appoint the firſt *Thurſday* in the next Month for that Purpoſe; at which Time their Attendance is accordingly required at the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*, for the Deſpatch of public Buſineſs.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamſburg *aforeſaid, this* 12*th Day of* May, *in the* 15*th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE Counties of whoſe Tithables Liſts, or Certificates of the Numbers, for the Year 1774, have not yet come to my Hands, are *Auguſta, Amherſt, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Cheſterfield, Culpeper, Elizabeth City, Eſſex, Fairfax, Fincaſtle, Goochland, Hampſhire, Hanover, Henrico, King George, Loudoun, Louiſa, Lunenburg, Nanſemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Orange, Prince Edward, Prince George, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Suſſex, Warwick, and Weſtmoreland,* with the Liſts of ſome Counties their Accounts againſt the Public were not ſent.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT *LONDON* MADE

PHÆTON,

that has been but little uſed, with Harneſs for a Pair of Horſes. For Terms inquire of the Printers.

MAY 14, 1775.

I intend to *Great Britain* immediately. R. CORBIN, Junior.

MAY 15, 1775.

STRAYED from Mr. *Henry Lee*'s, in *York* County, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 14 Hands high, 5 years old, his Brand I do not know. Any Perſon that will deliver him to the ſaid *Lee*, or to me in *Warwick* County, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

POETS CORNER.

The CHOICE.

NO, I ſhan't envy him whoe'er he be,
That ſtands upon the battlements of ſtate;
Stand there who will for me,
I'd rather be ſecure than great.
Of being ſo high the pleaſure is but ſmall,
But long the ruin if I chance to fall.

Let me in ſome ſweet ſhade ſerenely lie,
Happy in leiſure and obſcurity!
Whilſt others place their joys
In popularity and noiſe,
Let my ſoft minutes glide obſcurely on,
Like ſubterraneous ſtreams, unheard, unknown.

Thus when my days are all in ſilence paſt,
A good plain countryman I'll die at laſt.
Death cannot chooſe but be
To him a mighty miſery,
Who to the world was popularly known,
And dies a ſtranger to himſelf alone.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, *That the Clerks of the ſeveral County Courts in this Colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt Part of every Meeting of the General Aſſembly, a liſt of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of ſuch Tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame Time, a Liſt of the publick Charges of their reſpective Counties.*

ORDERED, *That the Clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the* Virginia *Gazette.*

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

TO BE SOLD

At HANOVER *Town, on the 25th Current, at the Shop of the deceaſed Doctor* JOHN WALKER,

A COMPLETE Set of Shop Utenſils, SURGEONS and WIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the ſaid Deceaſed. The Time of Credit will be made known at the Sale, by

THOMAS SIMPSON, Adminſtrator.

(MAY 3, 1775.) (2)

For CHARTER *to any Part of* BRITAIN,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

V E S S E L,

Burthen about 500 Hogſheads.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Greenwood, Ritſon, & Marſh.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf)

COMMITTED to the County Gaol of *Norfolk*, on the 8th Day of *March* laſt, a Negro Man named DAVID, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: He ſays he was born a *Frenchman*, and that he belongs to one *William Smith*, on the *Eaſtern Shore*, in *Maryland*. His Maſter, or Owner, is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, Gaoler.

NEWCASTLE, *May* 5, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, a black MARE about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a long Mane and Switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder Iy, is a natural Pacer, and very much inclined to ſtart. Alſo a ſorrel Horſe about the ſame Size, with a white Mane and Tail, branded on the near Buttock O, paces, trots, and gallops. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſes to me in this Place ſhall have 20s. Reward for each.

2‖ DAVID CLARKE.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder (or otherwiſe) on the Premiſes, on SATURDAY *the 17th of* JUNE *next,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *James* River, in the lower End of *Amherſt* County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres of high and low Grounds, with a Shad Fiſhery; alſo a Quarry of Limeſtone and various coloured Marble, and Land cleared, with Houſes, ſufficient for 10 or 12 Hands to work thereon.——Alſo for Sale, on the Premiſes, on the *Tueſday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair (otherwiſe next fair Day) a well known valuable Tract of LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, adjacent to the lower End of *Elk* Iſland, and adjoining the Land at *Carter*'s Ferry (now *Woodſon*'s) about 45 Miles above *Richmond* Town and *Shocko*, with good Improvements, and Ground cleared ſufficient to work about 10 Hands. The ſaid Tract contains, of high and low Grounds, upwards of 700 Acres. Upon both theſe Tracts are beautiful Situations to live on, with good Water, Meadow Ground, *&c.* and are capable of great Improvements. It is thought no Perſon will venture to purchaſe either of the above Tracts without firſt viewing them; therefore it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in Recommendation of them. The Payments to be agreed on at the Days of Sale, and Bond, with good Security, will be required by the Truſtees of

JOHN HOWARD.

☞ A few undoubted Rights to Officers or Soldiers Land would do, at a moderate Price, in Part of Payment; and the Lands may be entered on by *Chriſtmas* next. 5

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a gray MARE about 4 Feet 2 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock ■. Potted, and appraiſed to 50s.

‖ AGNESS JONES.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Fellow named JAMES, about 30 Years of Age, *Virginia* born, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, had on a *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat and Breeches, has remarkable thick Lips, and is bow legged; his Hair was very thin, owing to having a Scald-Head when young. Whoever brings the ſaid Slave to me, at *Cunger*'s *Neck*, in *Cheſterfield*, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have 30s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

(‖) MARK EDWARDS.

At a VESTRY *held for* NORTH FARNHAM *Pariſh the* 21ſt *of* APRIL, 1775,

PRESENT,

JOHN SMITH,	LE ROY GRIFFIN,	Gentlemen,
JOHN TARPLEY,	WILLIAM SMITH,	
NICHOLAS FLOOD,	CHARLES M'CARTY,	
WILLIAM PEACHEY,	HUDSON MUSE,	
LE ROY PEACHEY,	WILLIAM COLSTON,	

WHEREAS a Report hath been induſtriouſly, but falſely, circulated through this Colony, by ſome artful and deſigning People, to ſerve their ſelfiſh Purpoſes, that the Cure of this Pariſh, at preſent vacant by the Death of the late Incumbent, Mr. *Mackay*, is not to be filled up by any other Perſon than by Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay*, Son of the late Incumbent: In Order, therefore, to undeceive the People who may have given Credit to ſuch falſe Reports, the Veſtry of the ſaid Pariſh having this Day met, do deſire, that the Churchwardens cauſe to be immediately publiſhed, in the Churchyard, and in the *Virginia* Gazettes, as ſoon as may be convenient, an Advertiſement to contradict the ſaid Report, and to give public Notice, that the Cure of the ſaid Pariſh is ſtill vacant, and that the Veſtry of the ſaid Pariſh would not be ſo wanting to their Duty, nor ſo unmindful of their Charge, as to keep the Pariſh vacant for ſuch a Number of Years as muſt neceſſarily paſs over before the ſaid Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay* will be of a proper Age to receive Ordination to qualify himſelf to diſcharge the Office of a Clergyman.

LE ROY PEACHEY, } Churchwardens.
Teſt, HUDSON MUSE, }

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Clerk of the Veſtry.

LANCASTER, *April* 22, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately.

JOHN MAXWELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*, the 27th of *April* laſt, a Negro Fellow named MICHAEL, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, had on a Cotton Waiſtcoat, an Oſnabrug Shirt, Leather Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings. He walks remarkably ſtraight, and has been in *Williamſburg* offering to hire himſelf. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 40s. Reward, or 20s. if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf SAMUEL APPERSON.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE

TO THE BUSINESS OF A

STOCKING-MAKER,

A Lad about 14 Years of Age.——Apply to me in *Williamſburg*.

ADAM ALLAN.

BLANDFORD, *May* 1, 1775.

AS I intend for *Britain* early in the Summer, thoſe who have any Demands againſt me will be kind enough to bring them in, and they ſhall be immediately diſcharged. Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, of *Prince George*, will be properly empowered to receive, and grant Diſcharges for, the Debts ſtill due to *Gordon & Ramſay*.

PATRICK RAMSAY.

BLANDFORD, *May* 1, 1775.

THOSE indebted to *Ramſay, Monteith*, and Co. are deſired to take Notice, that their Buſineſs at this Place, formerly under Mr. *Patrick Ramſay*'s and lately under my Direction, is now managed by Mr. *William Bogle*, who is fully empowered to tranſact the ſame, and to whom they are deſired to make Payment. When the Times admit, it will be carried on as uſual.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

TO BE SOLD,

On three Years Credit, to the higheſt Bidder, on MONDAY *the 5th of* JUNE, *at one o'Clock, in the Road, on the Premiſes,*

TWELVE Hundred Acres of LAND, more or leſs, on the north Side of *Piſcataway* Creek, in *Eſſex* County, nearly oppoſite to the old Warehouſes. The Land was lately recovered by a Judgment of our Honourable General Court. An inconteſtable Right will be made the Purchaſer, on giving Bond (with good Security) to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually paid. Mr. *Francis Vaughan* will ſhow the land.

4‖ EDWARD THWEATT.

NEWCASTLE, *May* 3, 1775.

THE Subſcriber, who intends for *Scotland* in a few Weeks, has for Sale, in the Town of *Newcaſtle*, three LOTS, on which there is a ſmall, but convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with all neceſſary Outhouſes, lately built, the Garden newly paled in, and the Lots under good Fencing, two of them ſowed with Wheat and Clover laſt Fall.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber are requeſted to come and ſettle their Accounts.

NORFOLK, *May* 2, 1775.

ALL Perſons indebted to us are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with Mr. *Alexander Moſeley*, who is appointed to the Management of the Concern ſince the Death of Mr. *John Wilkins*; and as many Accounts have been long ſtanding, we expect a ſpeedy Settlement.

‖ PHRIPP, TAYLOR, & Co.

THE NOTED HORES

MARK ANTHONY,

ADVERTISED ſome Time ago in the *Virginia* Gazette to ſtand at Mr. *Robert Haynes*'s this Seaſon, in *Bute* County, will ſtand at my Plantation on *Elk Marſh*, in *Halifax* County, about four Miles above the Town, and will cover Mares the enſuing Seaſon at 30s. *Virginia* Money the Leap, 3l. the Seaſon, or 5l. to enſure a Colt. I have an excellent paſture. Great Care will be taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

B. M'CULLOCK.

NORTH CAROLINA, *March* 29, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Amherſt* County, about the latter End of *February* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named ROBIN, about 45 Years of Age, nearly 6 Feet high, well made, of a yellowiſh Complexion, has a thin Viſage, ſeveral of his fore teeth are out, and is ſomewhat deaf. He formerly belonged to Col. *Warner Lewis* of *Gloceſter* County, where it is probable he will attempt to go, as he was lately taken up near *Richmond* Town, and made his Eſcape from the Perſon who was bringing him Home, near *Goochland* Court-houſe. All Maſters of Ships, and other Perſons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the Colony; and I will give 20s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, to any perſon who delivers the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that I may get him again.

W. CABELL.

FOR SALE,

Next CAROLINE *Court Day, being the ſecond* THURSDAY *in* MAY,

FOUR full blooded FEARNOUGHT COLTS from one to four Years old; alſo two fine BROOD MARES, one of them imported. Bond (with good Security) will be expected, payable in *October*.

JOHN BAYLOR.

RUN away from Mr. *Andrew Leitch*, Merchant at *Dumfries*, two Convict Men, tranſported from *London*, in the *Juſtitia*, Captain *Kidd*, named WILLIAM PEIRCY, and RALPH EMANUEL: *Piercy* is a well-looking Middle ſized Man, about 25 Years of Age, an *Engliſhman*, wears his own ſhort black Hair, and has been uſed to the Sea: *Emanuel* is a ſtout *Engliſhman*, wears his own red Hair tied behind, has been alſo uſed to the Sea, limps on his left Foot, and is about 25 Years of Age.——Whoever delivers them to the ſaid Mr. *Andrew Leitch*, at *Dumfries*, ſhall have a Reward of 3l. Currency for each of them. (4)

THOMAS HODGE.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a dark gray ſtoned COLT, about a Year old, neither docked nor branded, has ſome White on the off hind Foot, a very ſmall white Spot in his forehead, and is about 13½ Hands high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

‖ JAMES BOYD.

To be ſold by Auction,

At the Meeting of the Merchants in *May* next, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, about 600l. Sterling Worth of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-Houſe

In RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family. The Situation is as pleaſant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, in ſaid Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may de had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

TO BE SOLD, *or* RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the firſt)

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, conſiſting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Meſſ. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subſcriber now lives. The Land of itſelf is valuable, excluſive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-Houſe, with other neceſſary Outhouſes, and a large and convenient Storehouſe, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well ſet in Timothy and Clover, and notwithſtanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Buſhels of Oats in the Straw, ſome *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and ſome Hogs, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. The Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes as ſoon as he pleaſes, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Courſe the Purchaſer will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and beſides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor*'s Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to paſs for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a ſmooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of *June* laſt he was put in *York* Jail, on Suſpicion of having ſtolen ſome Money in *Williamſburg*. He made his Eſcape from thence and got to *Norfolk*, where he was put in Jail and ſent to me by Water. The next Day (*September* 20th) he made his Eſcape from my Overſeer, and has not ſince been heard of. He was born in *Frederick* Town, *Maryland*, has lived in *Fredericksburg*, *Norfolk*, and *York* Town, and is well acquainted with moſt Parts of *Virginia*. He was very meanly clad, having been ſo long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majeſty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and if out of the Colony 5l. All Captains of Ships, or Maſters of Veſſels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(tf) JOHN BLAND.